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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

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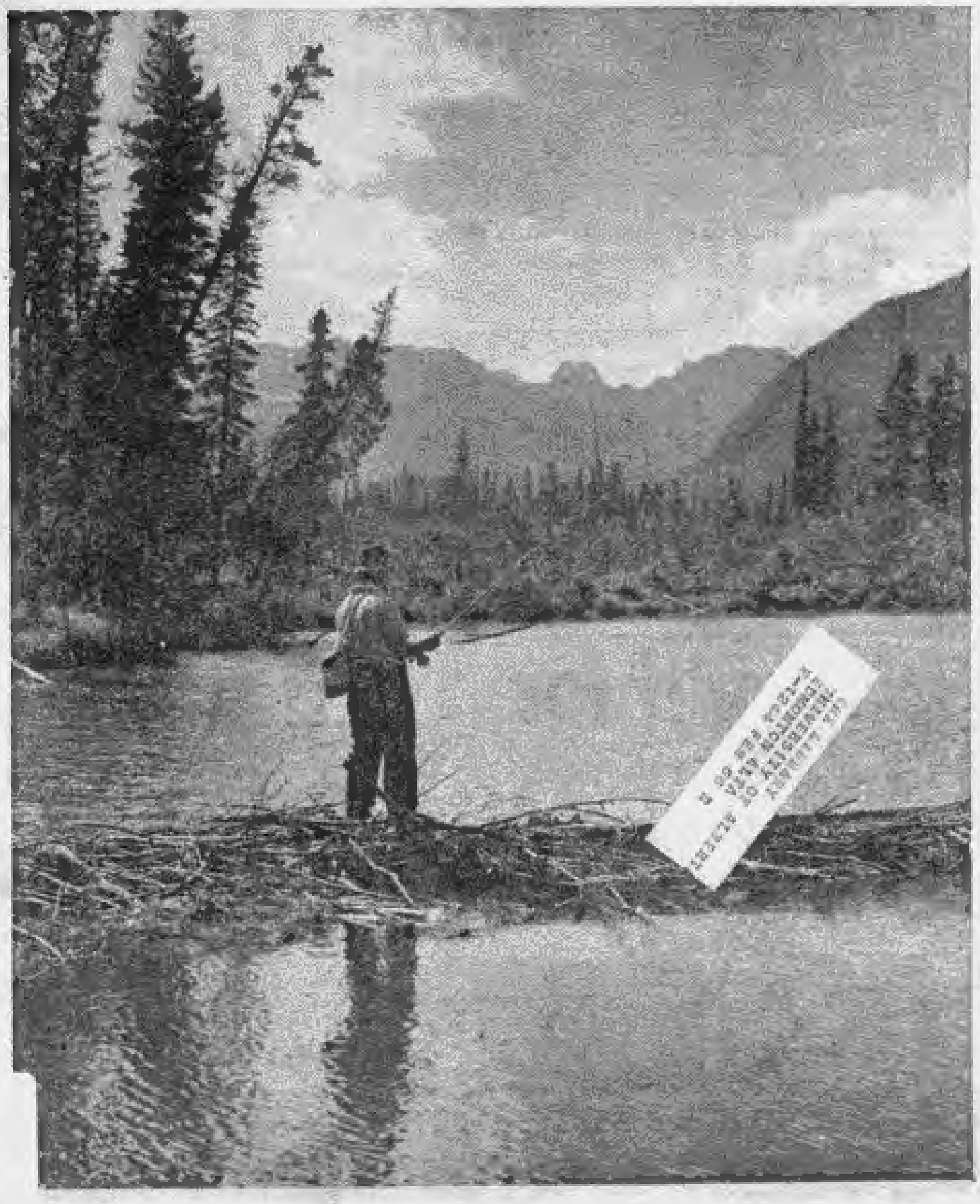

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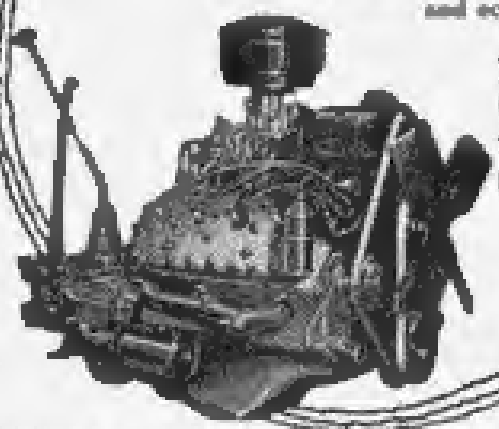

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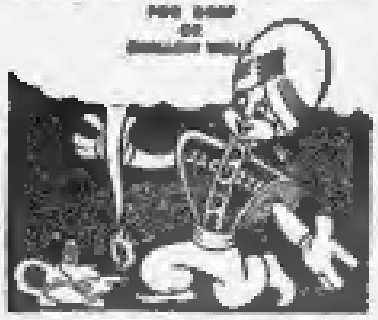

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Aerial duck hunter

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Canadian quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. When were wireless telegraphy communications established and formally inaugurated between Canada (Cape Breton) and England?
2. Who transmitted messages to King Edward VII on that historic occasion?
3. What famous ship foundered off Cape Race on April 15th, 1912?
4. Which famous British poet was loud in his praise of British Columbia's many attractions?
5. Which part of Canada is called "the Keystone Province?"
6. Who was the first Canadian statesman to sit at a United Kingdom cabinet meeting?
7. Who founded the famous White Star Line which, subsequently amalgamated with the Cunard Shipping Company?
8. What and where is the only Crimean War memorial in Canada?
9. When was the Yukon created a separate territory?
10. When and where was our first postal service opened?

(Answers on page 27)

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James R. Gray, Editor P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorials	5 and 6
Big Crop, Big Headache	8
It's Not the Machine That's Wrong	10
The Garden Page	12
Kerry Wood	14
The Handwriting Column	18
"I Saw . . ."	20
Dr. Harley	22
Elsenhower Is No Cinch	24
Aunt Sal	26

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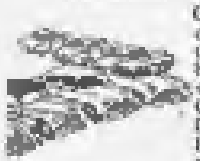

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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Too many "lazy, no-goods" come when hope is destroyed

ON page 7 of this issue our readers will find an angry article on the state of the British nation by Dick Sanburn. We have reprinted it from the Calgary Herald. We commend it particularly to our readers for what it says and how it says it.

This is the best piece of angry writing we have seen in a long time. Anger, as a moving force behind editorial pieces has been largely displaced by the statesmanlike approach. The thunder has gone out of the writing as it has gone out of the thinking of far too many of our journals. It has been replaced by what is called "objectivity" or the dispassionate weighing of all sides of a question and coming to timidly stated "balanced" conclusions. So it is good to run into an editor now and then who can revert to type and get mad and stay mad enough long enough to produce such a piece.

Sanburn's diagnosis of the problem of Britain, and the problem of Canada for the same virus affects us, is summed up in these words: "Too many lazy, no-goods." It is a crude and angry summation and is unfair to a large proportion of the British people. What it is important for us to realize is this: These lazy, no-goods are the product of a welfare state that has been growing for 50 years. It, in turn, was the product of a lazy, no-good industrial system that went to seed. So that we can better understand where we are, let's take a look at where we have been.

"Lazy no-goods"

Contrast the attitude of which Sanborn complains with conditions of 50 years ago at the very height of Britain's greatness. Then the British workmen was the world's best. When Canada wanted to man her railway shops, get skilled help to build a new country, it turned to Britain. Skilled British artisans came out by the thousands. This country was built and built well by the carpenters, machinists, mechanics,* bricklayers, plasterers, painters, etc., who were masters of their trades. They were expert workers whose greatest source of pride was in the way they did their work.

What then has happened to Britain? The answer is found partly in the reason why these skilled workers emigrated by the thousands, not only to Canada but to the United States, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The reason was — opportunity.

The British industrial system was founded upon low wages and low food prices. When its stores of iron ore and coal were new, Britain became the world's foremost suppliers of manufactures. It traded manufactures for raw materials. The fabulous profits earned were partly brought home and partly invested abroad. But by the beginning of the century, other countries, with newer techniques, began to get into the export business. British industry was over-manned and its machinery was gradually wearing out.

Low wages cheap food

British industry, instead of meeting the challenge by modernization of its methods, turned to protection at home. By the first World War, it was being challenged for markets by Germany, by Scandinavia, by the United States and the challenge of the Orient was in the making. Hence, even then, there did not seem to be any hope of advancement for the workmen who stayed home. And from all corners of the world came glowing reports of the opportunities that existed for them to use their skills as a foundation upon which to build a much better life for themselves and their families.

After the first war, a 20-year depression settled over Britain. Mass unemployment was a continuing problem, even in the 1920's. The great industrial basins of the Victorian area became the "distress areas". The mines were idle, the shipyards were idle, the steel industry was on short time. The textile trades were all but ruined by Japanese, Indian and American competition. Obsolete plants and obsolete techniques made recovery impossible. Yet British industry, particularly steel, resisted modernization as if it were a plague. Instead it demanded greater protection, and went into the organizating of international cartels to restrict production and allocate markets.

To allay unrest at home, it kept the unemployed on the dole. As more and more social services were needed, taxes got higher and the incentive to work was destroyed. During the war, Britain reverted to type. Wages were kept down, taxes were increased and billions were spent subsidizing foods so that the illusion of cheap food was maintained. After the war the Beveridge plan of cradle to grave "security" was adopted. There was no hope in Britain for people to get ahead by hard work. Instead of hope they had free spectacles, free milk, free lunches, cheap amusements, easy gambling.

Why, then, should the miners work any harder with their obsolete equipment? The Government would grab most of any extra income they earned in taxes. When hope for the future dies, we acquire in its place a desperate compulsion to retain what we have. On that basis, the British people have never had it better. So they make their peace with life and the shrewdest leaders of men can find nothing that will provide an incentive to lift Britain out of the terrible apathy that grips it.

No hope, why work?

Now let's look at Canada where the signs are everywhere apparent that this condition of apathy is becoming rampant. Why? Because once again we looked elsewhere in the world, saw something and grabbed at it, regardless of the fact that it had no application to Canada. While Britain went completely overboard for the welfare state for a reason, Canada embarked on a similar programme for no reason. Britain had long since fully exploited its natural resources of coal and steel. It has no natural resources on which to build an industrial recovery. We had the world's greatest storehouse of resources and a brand new industrial plant. We had needs for all the capital we could spare for the next 50 years. Instead of harvesting it and using it, we drained it off into scores of welfare schemes. At the same time we imposed a tax load that gradually is destroying initiative.

The end result was twofold, it imposed a high cost economy upon us and prevented our real standard of living from rising as it should have, and it created in our minds the most unhealthy notion that we could live without working.

Who, in this country today, goes looking for "work"? Nobody. What we look for is "a job" which is something very different. From top to bottom, work is something to avoid, a job is something to get because it implies good pay for little effort. And everywhere there is the silly notion that all of us can go on getting more and more money for doing less and less and at the same time build a country with a high standard of living.

The truly terrible thing about the welfare state is the cloud it casts over the people's minds. We enact measures to remedy the casual injustice of our social system. We adopt workmen's compensation to help people injured on jobs. We adopt unemployment insurance to help people over temporary rough spots created by technical changes and seasonal unemployment. We adopt children's allowances to help provide the children of poor people with a better start in life. We adopt old-age pensions to ease the lost years of those who found the going too tough to lay by enough to take care of themselves.

Help over rough spots

In short, we take steps to provide crutches for the casualties of our social order. But when everybody is given crutches as a right, everybody acquires a vested interest in crutches — his own — and no interest whatever in the cost of the crutches to him. We become not a nation of self-reliant people standing on our own feet, but a nation of Government wards hobbling around on cheque-paper crutches.

All the normal compulsion which go to make an industrious, frugal, self-reliant and hard-working people are removed. When the "lazy, no-good" can make out better than the industrious, where is the compulsion to do a good day's work? Where, indeed, is the compulsion to think? When pressures are created by the ever increased costs of these services on our living standards, we demand bigger and bigger Government cheques. Everybody wants more, the war veterans, the old-age pensioners, the injured workmen, the unemployed, the recipients of children's allowances. And nobody wants to do any work.

Here we come to the basic tragedy of our age. Somewhere along the line we have lost our pride in workmanship. The day of the craftsman has gone. Where, today, is the man to whom the ultimate in satisfaction was not the rate

Good Enough Gets By

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

They howl about the effect and ignore the real cause

WHEN the employees of the Canadian railways presented their demands for wage boosts totalling $150,000,000 a year our various Prairie governments made a career out of being silent. When, within a matter of a few days, the railways applied for increased freight rates that will increase the nation's cost of moving goods by $80,000,000, the outraged protests from Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg were instant and prolonged. If that's statesmanship, we need a new dictionary. Or we need somebody to take our politicians aside and explain to them the kindergarten rules of cause and effect.

There was once a time in the west when the railways were fair game for all politicians on the make. The practices of the railways, in those days, were certainly not designed to endear them to their customers. We had real grievances and could only obtain redress by bitter and persistent agitation. But those days with those conditions have largely passed. If we are to make any headway in our efforts to prevent disastrous increases in freight rates, then we must surely take notice of the factors that cause the increases. It would have offended the railway workers who have votes, and know how to organize them, for the Premiers to have said something about the wage demands. Yet we don't see how the politicians can stay silent on the wage issue and howl when wage boosts cause increased rates.

Railway workers are already one of the highest paid, if not the highest paid group of workers in Canada. Coming at this time the request for a boost of 45 cents an hour is surely a staggering demand. At first glance, our natural reaction would be that this is only an asking figure, set high in the hopes of getting perhaps half of it. But we have only to remember the last request which resulted, when the unions went on strike, in the employees getting just about everything they asked for.

It should be realized, in connection with demands like this, that far more is involved than the people actually involved in the unions making the demand. Thousands of railway employees do not belong to the unions. Yet when wage increases are awarded, these employees are also affected. All the minor clerks, junior, intermediate and senior officials get their salaries boosted proportionately when the unions get more money. In addition, the increase given to one group of unions naturally results in similar increases later on for all other unions. Hence there is a great deal more money involved than the "mere" $150,000,000 estimated cost of this particular demand.

The current application for a seven per cent increase in freight rates, it should be emphasized, has nothing whatever to do with the current demand for $150,000,000. It goes to make up the deficit of the railways resulting from previous boosts and the institution of the 40-hour week. Since the railway strike of 1950, the railways have been increasing the wages of their other employees to put everybody on an equal footing. So if and when this increase is granted, the railways will be along for another 30 or 40 per cent boost in rates.

Freight rates, since the war, have risen now by around 90 per cent. For the producers and consumers of this country, nothing is as inflationary as increases in railway wages that result automatically in increased freight rates. When auto workers, or textile workers get increases that cause higher prices, we can dodge that by driving our old car or wearing our old clothes. But we can no more avoid paying the railway employees their increases than we can avoid death or taxes. We cannot do so because if railway wages go on being raised railway freight rates must go on increasing. But like everybody else on the prairies, we don't think the railways should get their money by the flat increase system.

The damage, to us, of the flat increase is that it unfairly increases the cost of the long haul shipper because the long hauls are charged the highest rates.

Yet regardless of how the burden is placed, far too much of it comes to rest on the shoulders of the people of the West and the Maritimes who are at the end of the line.

Let us, for the sake of the argument, suppose that all the increased revenue needed by the railways was obtained by increases only in the short haul rates in Ontario and Quebec. These charges are imbedded in our cost structure. They would appear first on the books of the steel mills, manufacturing plants and automobile and farm machinery makers. They only stop their momentarily for they are passed on ultimately to the consumers. In the process of being passed on, they are used as the base for the mark-up and profit of all the middle-men and dealers between the raw material and the user of the finished product. Hence a seven or 10 per cent increase in freight rates may be a 100 per cent increase by the time the consumer pays it.

So the impact of freight rate increases upon the standard of living of the consumers on the prairie and in the Maritime is bound to be heavy. It is made doubly so by the fact that the freight is added to the price of everything we buy and deducted from the price of everything we sell.

What, then, is the solution? At the moment we'd prefer to pass that question. We are sure, however, that it helps the situation not at all for Prairie politicians to keep their backs turned when the railway workers demand more money and then howl in protest when the wage increases lead to freight rate increases. What concerns us is the end result of this sort of childishness is going to be, one of these days, a whopping boost in the Crow's Nest rates on grain. The railways are already trying to get this increase through. Another pay boost to railway workers will give them a powerful additional argument for such an increase in face of such a disaster to the producers of the Prairies, our politicians fumble with effects and blithely ignore root causes.

•

Could we, maybe, impound fence-busters?

WE were out for a drive with a visiting fireman from Winnipeg recently on what is humorously called a secondary highway in Alberta. We had to stop several times to yield the right of way to stray cows and horses. The visitor eventually protested that "you'd think there'd be a law to force farmers to keep their livestock off roads and highways!"

We thought about this the other day while scouring the byways and the bush for some horses that got loose after a yahoo from the city had driven a car or truck through the pasture fence. This has been a great berry season in Alberta, at least in our district. The saskatoons and gooseberries are thick, almost as thick as the crowds of people who have been out on the week-ends picking them.

There will be few farmers anywhere on the prairies who will begrudge their city cousins all the berries they can pick. What they do resent is the curious fact that when city people come into the country they never bring their manners along. Rarely, indeed, do they ever ask permission to trespass on a farmer's land. They get through a fence by placing a foot on the bottom strand of wire and exerting pressure until something gives. If the shortest distance between a road and a berry patch is through a wheat field that's the route they take.

From a random sort of survey, it seems to us as if there are fewer people wandering around firing .22's this year. That's a gain. Perhaps the rash of "no trespassing" and "no shooting" signs farmers have erected can be credited for this improvement. But the berry pickers seemingly don't believe in signs. Most of them, however, seem to be inclined to pay attention to large dogs with loud barks. That is more than can be said for the duck hunters and pheasant shooters who will soon be on us again.

So on balance we don't think we need more laws to keep farm animals off highways as much as we need something to keep city animals from straying through barbed-wire fences and stock gates.

(Continued from page 4)

of pay but the completion of a good job well done? One of the commonest and most descriptive phrases current today is "good enough." Any effort that will "get by" is good enough, whether that effort is plowing a field, building a house, making a machine, editing a magazine or running a cash register. We have lost sight of an age-old and important truth, that the job whose only reward for the doing is money is not worth having.

More than a hundred years ago, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels developed the idea that every state and social order has within itself the seed of its own destruction. The seed of destruction of the welfare state or socialism is the awful apathy that infects us when we become addicted to dependence on Government handouts. Like despised drug addicts, our appetite grows each time it is satisfied. We become, in that terribly accurate phrase of Dick Sanborn's, a nation of "bum no-goods."

Take It From Here

By DICK SANBORN in the Calgary Herald

THIS is going to be a thoroughly nasty column, so if you are looking for any sweetness and light today I advise you now to look somewhere else.

I am going to start off by saying some frankly unpleasant things about Britain, and I am going to wind up by saying that the same unpleasant things are beginning to apply to Canada.

One of the biggest reasons why Britain is in such a disgusting mess toady is that too many of her people are lazy and selfish, and unless a lot of them pull up their socks and stop asking for handouts like genteel bums the country of which so many of us have always been so proud will have had it as surely as if our enemies had plastered the island with atom bombs.

Last week, a ship sailed from Dover to Belgium, and its departure must have filled every decent Briton with angry shame. Aboard that ship were 178 Italian miners, part of the 2,200 Italians the British government had paid a lot of money to bring to Britain to help produce more coal. Without more coal, Britain will get nowhere.

Those 178 Italians were leaving Britain because British coal miners have refused to work with them. The rest of the 2,200 will be leaving the country for the same reason. Why won't these so-called Britons work with the Italians? "They wave their 'ands when they talk." "They wink at the women and shampoo their hair." "They haven't learnt to talk English proper."

Do you want to know the real reason why the British miners want to get rid of the Italians? Because the British miners are lazy, and selfish, union-mad, and they know perfectly well that their own poor caricature of work would show up in all its disgraceful shoddiness when set side by side with the efforts of people who know what work is and are willing to work.

Don't talk to me about the sorry history of the miners in Britain, either, I know it. I am talking about Britain today, a Britain whose survival economically depends upon more coal, and a Britain in which the miners are the best-paid workers of all. Furthermore, nobody is making them go into the mines. If they want to get out, nobody is going to stop them.

When that shameful steamer nosed out into the Strait of Dover, it carried only 178 disappointed, bitter Italians. But it was a symbol. Unless those British miners, and thousands and thousands more semi-useless people like them, change their attitude, what sailed out of Dover was Britain's future.

A friend of mine recently received a letter from his family in England which has haunted me ever since he told me about it. His old home had been painted, his father wrote. The last time it was painted was in 1949, and it took two weeks and three days to do the job. This time, he went on, two workmen came on a Monday and were finished on Thursday, four days. And then he wrote . . . I can imagine with what pain . . . "I'm sorry to have to admit that this time the workmen were Poles . . . it was a joy to see them get on with it."

That's what's wrong with Britain. Too many lazy no-goods.

And that's what's going to be wrong with Canada one of these days, too.

Nobody who has had any experience in getting various kinds of jobs done in Canada in the last few years has to be told about how often the jobs are done in slipshod, sloppy, slapdash fashion, and how often it is almost necessary to plead with some alleged workman to do the things at all, even at ridiculous prices. How many of these people have the least pride in their work? Do they care a hoot if they do a good job or a poor job? Is it not obvious time and time again that the only interest is to get away with the least possible effort at the highest possible price? I would be ashamed, even as an amateur, to be associated with the disgraceful examples of alleged skilled workmanship anybody can see around these days.

And so the Canadian Legion yaps about foreigners taking jobs in northern Quebec, and some B.C. union yelps because American football players are said to be working on the mountain pipeline. Well, where the hell are all those vigorous, go-getting Canadians? Joining unions and looking for cushy jobs in which self-respect, loyalty, a willingness to work and pride in workmanship play no part at all.

As that steamer left England, one Italian said:-

"The English were afraid we would take their work away from them. How could we? They don't do any."

Are you listening, Canadians?

Do you remember?

. . . The tall oval "vases" that held artificial flowers and stood on Grandfathers' sitting-room-table, and which you were never allowed to touch?

* * *

. . . The stuffed deer (or moose) head that was over the mantel, even after it got dusty and old looking, just to prove that Father, or Grandfather, or Uncle Bill, was once lucky?

Where only the best is a bargain!

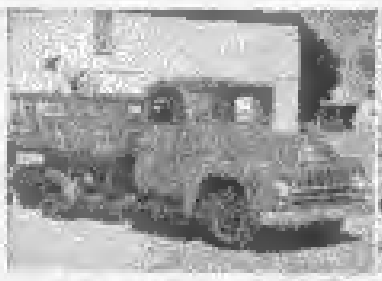
On a really tough hauling job, a truck's either got it or it hasn't. Only the best truck engineered for the job is a bargain for the farmer.

That's why you see so many Internationals on tough jobs.

That's why you will be money ahead to see your International Truck Dealer or District Office and get the best truck engineered for your job. Why not see him soon?

Check these exclusive advantages of Internationals:

- All-truck engines — built exclusively for truck work.
- The "roomiest, most comfortable cab on the road".
- Super steering — more positive control, easier handling.
- Stamina that's kept them first in heavy-duty sales for 30 years.
- 115 basic models from 1/2-ton to heaviest all-highway models.
- Service by Canada's largest exclusive truck service organization.



Model L-120 with stake body. Gross vehicle weight rating of 9,000 pounds, one of 115 basic models

Model L-162 with combination grain and stock rack body. Gross vehicle weight rating of 16,000 pounds.

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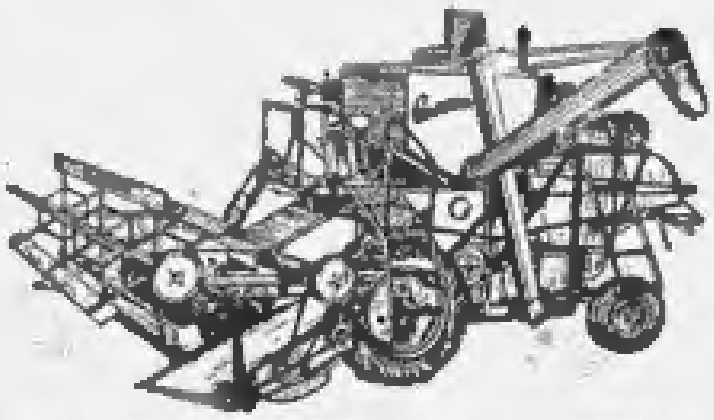

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Biggest in headaches, but biggest in sales too, was '51 - '52

By LEONARD B. NESBITT

MANITOBA, Saskatchewan and Alberta produced over a billion bushels of the principal grains last year — 531 million of wheat, 323 million of oats and 238 million of barley. Abundant summer moisture prolonged the growing season and the crop was late and hit by early frosts in many areas. The harvest weather was, in the terms of the sedate writers in the federal bureau of statistics, "extremely unfavorable". To apply a more earthy description, it was pure, unadulterated, blue-flame hell! It rained and then it snowed and rained and snowed again.

In the worst favored regions, many farmers never experienced a single day during last autumn when they could combine or thresh dry grain. Of course, over a stretch of 800 miles of cropland there were localities where such conditions did not prevail. The farmers there got their crops off. Others whittled away at their tough and damp grain, getting what they could off to the elevators to obtain enough cash to pay debts and taxes.

When winter set in some 235 million bushels of grain, of which 150 million bushels was wheat, remained unthreshed beneath the snow on western farms. This grain was mostly in swath, but some was in stook and some uncut. What would happen to the grain over the winter and early spring was a constant source of worry to the farmers.

Others had worries, too. The Wheat Board, viewing the promising crop in July of 1951, made substantial advance sales to importing nations. When millions of bushels of tough, damp and low grade grain plugged country and terminal elevators, something had to be done to get millable wheat into an exportable position, and that in a hurry. Customers across the ocean were waiting for the grain they had contracted for, and empty boats were swinging in harbor docks.

To bring order out of threatened chaos, a transportation authority was appointed by the federal government — R. W. Milner, a member of the board of grain commissioners, with W. J. Fisher, a civil servant trained in transportation problems, as his assistant. The out-of-condition grain was left in elevators and the better grades given the right of way to port terminals. Alberta's crop was the worst damaged and quite a volume of Saskatchewan wheat was railed through to Pacific ports to fill waiting ships.

The quota system of marketing, inaugurated in World War 2, and with which the west is well acquainted, helped to allocate the comparatively small available space in country elevators among the grain producers, but at only too many shipping points no space whatever was available for many farmers.

The tough and damp grain stored in farm bins worried the producers for fear that it would get out of condition. Wheat which has a moisture content of over 14.5 per cent is tough and over 17 per cent is damp. This water-soaked wheat was a nightmare to the Wheat Board, the grain commissioners and the elevator companies, as well as to the farmers, until the spring of this year.

Usually the great bulk of western wheat is harvested in a dry condition but there is always a certain amount of tough grain, varying in quantity with the years. To recondition this grain, driers are provided at terminal elevators and most years in the past such facilities have been able to handle the situation satisfactorily. But in the 1951-52 crop year 275 million bushels of tough and damp grain, of which 225 million was wheat, were delivered by farmers, mostly during the autumn and early winter. The terminal drying facilities were completely swamped.

Weather Danger

Warm weather will quickly spoil tough and damp wheat, but the danger is minimized during the cold Canadian winters. The great dread last winter was that sufficient grain could not be dried before spring and extensive damage would result with the advent of warm weather. Definite action had to be taken, and quickly. The existing driers were worked night and day and finally did dry some 100 million bushels.

Tough grain was shipped to Duluth, Superior and Buffalo in the U.S.A., and 14 million bush-

Kenny's Rabbits

Mrs. Charles Dyer, Carlyle, Sask., sent us this picture of her grandson, Kenneth Erickson, having fun with his pet rabbits.

ch conditioned there, but the outstanding achievement was the persuading of overseas customers to buy tough wheat. Europe took 100 million bushels, with the British buying the bulk of that supply. That was a relief! One cargo of tough wheat transported out of Vancouver via the Panama to the United Kingdom in somewhat the nature of an experiment, is reported to have arrived at its destination with the wheat in a dry condition.

The next item on the agenda of worries was what the weather would be like in the spring. There was quite a bushelage of tough grain in farm bins and all that unthreshed stuff on sodden fields. What if April and May proved to be wet months! That was a haunting nightmarish thought! But Dame Nature, so unthoughtful during the previous autumn, turned a smiling face to the west and hardly enough rain fell in April and May to wet a tarpaulin. Dry breezes fanned the western fields and most of the crop was cleaned up with little loss and as dry as flint. The need for aspirin vanished with the dry weather!

The month of July passed into history, marking the end of one of the most eventful crop years in the annals of prairie agriculture. Let's see what has been done. At a guess, around 700 million bushels of all grains have been delivered to the wheat Board; about 500 million bushels of wheat, oats and barley have been exported, creating a new record for Canada. The previous top figure was 460 milion from the lush crop of 1928.

There have been no complaints registered this past year by buyers on the grades of Canadian grain. Quite substantial quantities of feed wheat have been disposed of. Markets have been found for 5 and 6 wheat in Germany, Belgium, Japan and other countries. Such grades were considered unfit for milling in Canada.

Those who have consistently opposed the Wheat Board method of marketing over the years must admit that George McIvor, chief commissioner, his assistants, Bill McNamara and Bill Riddell, and the competent Board staff, did a grand job of marketing western Canada's grain during the past twelve months. They took a huge, unwieldy, badly damaged crop and really merchandised it without holding a bargain sale. If dependence had to give place on the speculative market for the disposal of such a volume of grain in the condition in which it was, it is a sure thing that grain producers would have taken a licking such as they haven't experienced for over twenty years.

Credit for All

All the credit should not go to the Wheat Board, however, and the grain commissioners, railways, steamship lines, wheat pools, line elevator companies and flour millers worked with wholehearted co-operation to avert what for a time seemed like a major tragedy.

All is not clear sailing ahead either. There is now about 150 million bushels of grain in store in western country elevators, 33 million bushels of which is in Alberta, and most of it is low grade. When the new crop starts to roll the better grades will have to have the right of way. Marketing quotas will be small, probably 5 bushels to the acre to start with; the carryover will be substantial. Some farmers have not been able to get rid of their 1951 crop surpluses, and the 1951-52 Pool closed July 31st.

But the people who did a splendid job in the handling and sale of the 1951 crop will surely be able to do equally well with the 1952 crop. Let's hope it will be a lot easier than during the last crop year. Surely after two years of bad harvest weather things will take a turn for the better this year!

The Statistics

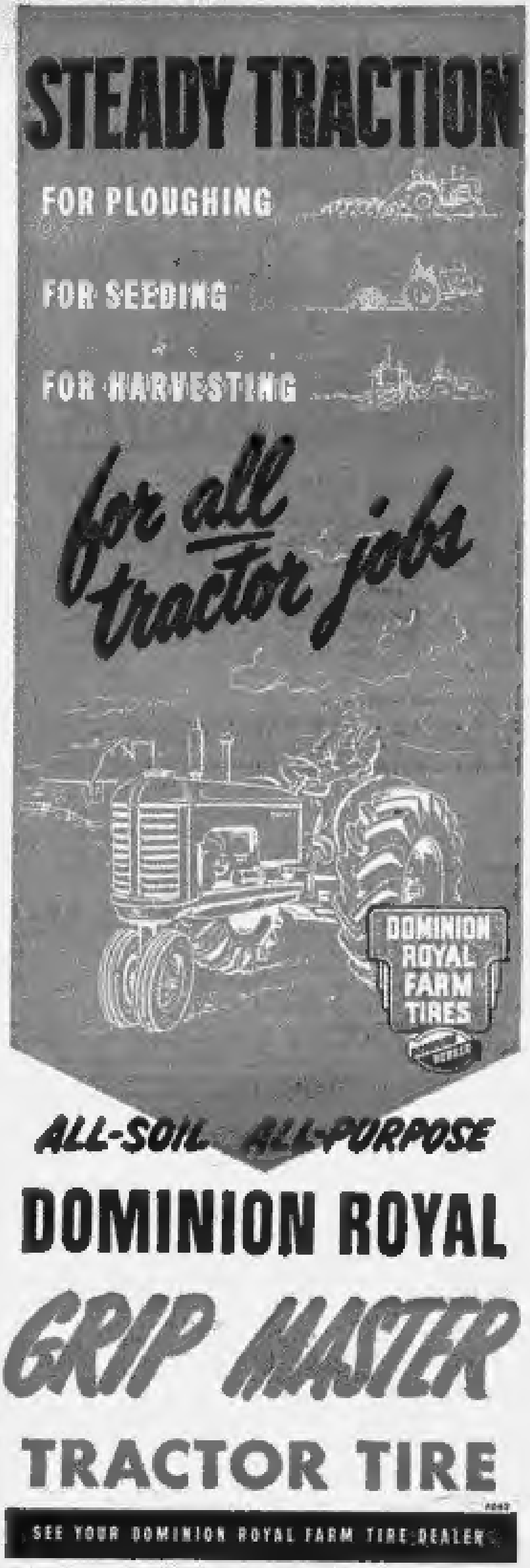
Federal bureau of statistics estimates :

	Prairie Provinces Production	
	1951, bus.	1950, bus.
Wheat	531,000,000	427,000,000
Oats	323,000,000	254,000,000
Barley	238,000,000	157,000,000

	Deliveries by Farmers	
	1951-52 estimated	1950-51 actual
Wheat	460,000,000	423,100,000
Oats	130,000,000	114,500,000
Barley	120,000,000	115,000,000
	710,000,000	652,600,000

Exports		
	1951-52 estimated bus.	1950-51 actual bus.
Wheat	350,000,000	241,000,000
Oats	75,000,000	35,000,000
Barley	75,000,000	23,000,000
	500,000,000	299,000,000

1950-51 Crop Terms	
Wheat delivered tough and damp	225,000,000
Coarse grains delivered tough and damp	50,000,000
	275,000,000



"What will I be doing at 60?"

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Fun in the Sun

Photo by Clemson

The implements are all okay: it is the users who are wrong!

By JOSEPH PAUL

ALTHOUGH a craftsman may surround himself with good tools, it is not through that fact he gains distinction. He becomes a "master" by virtue of the skill with which he uses each piece of equipment. In a previous article the discussion centered on a basic list of tillage implements. While some are busy arguing the list was not long enough; others will maintain they can do a good job of farming with only a few of the items mentioned. Which is nearer the truth?

Consider the use of the one-way. No other implement is at one and the same time so much used and so much abused, so popular and in such disrepute, so adaptable and so difficult to operate.

Opinions based on experience

Some good farmers are getting along almost exclusively with the one-way, others have chosen to get along without it. What are the real capabilities and limitations of this machine?

One farmer continues to operate his land in narrow strips, working with the one-way. The earth is thrown toward the centre every other time and the fields are kept flat and even. A neighbor claims it is not practical to do this as the one-way will not turn short toward the tilled side. The first farm is laid out with wide grass headlands which make turning either way quite feasible. The neighbor's farm has no way of using grass, so the system doesn't suit.

One farmer works his land as wet as possible and another delays tillage as long as he can without having the weeds go to seed. The first one doesn't find that discing injures the soil, but the other one says the disc pulverizes the soil and "there ought to be a law against it."

One farmer does his deepest tillage at the start of the summerfallow season and has a firm shallow seed bed by the next spring. Another goes shallow during the summer and decides to do a real thorough job at seeding time.

There is no absolute right or wrong in farming, but if a person wants to use the one-way to advantage, the first operator in each of the examples above appears to be on the right track.

There are ample grounds for differences of opinion based on experience with the one-way; but regardless of individual preferences, the disc plow or one-way remains the most suitable implement for tillage under extremely heavy trash conditions, and for handling heavy soil at a fairly high moisture content.

Along with the disc, the diamond or drag harrow has received more than its fair share of blame for the soil drifting of the thirties. The same drag harrow was unfortunate and may have suggested part of the abuse of this implement. Lever harrows were often operated with the teeth slanted or almost flat. This resulted in the crossbars catching the surface soil and really acting as a drag; tending to pulverize all the surface soil and leaving the dusty particles on top.

Out of the discard

Fortunately such use of the harrow seems to be pretty well a thing of the past. It is regaining respectability as the only implement which can be used as a packer immediately following the one-way or duckfoot cultivator.

With the teeth set straight, the harrow can do a good job of subsurface packing, leaving the small clods on top, and pulling, rather than transplanting, the small weeds which have been loosened in the moist soil by the other implement.

But in spite of the excellent use some people make of this harrow, there are many who prefer to get along without it, and appear to do so quite successfully.

Shovel cultivators of the duckfoot type became very popular in the drier parts of the plains in the late 'teens and early twenties. Their popularity was temporarily eclipsed by the one-way; but the duckfoot is gradually returning to a more stable use. It is unfortunate that its operation appears to be so simple. Anybody can pull the trip rope and let the shovels into the ground; then as long as they stay under the surface and the whole thing doesn't ball up with trash there appears to be nothing to worry about.

But so simple

The same false simplicity is common to "blade" cultivators. Shovels running too deep at the nose or at the wings don't appear to present any problem, but they may increase the draft as much as 20%; the blades or shovels may last only half as long as they should; and sometimes such poor adjustment causes failure to clear the trash.

The job looks just the same on the surface whether shovel wings are sharp or worn off round; but the weeds will escape these rounded tips unless the overlap is increased accordingly. The job looks about the same whether the shovels are running three inches deep or five inches; but the five-inch depth does not always fit the purpose; especially if it happens to be pre-seeding tillage.

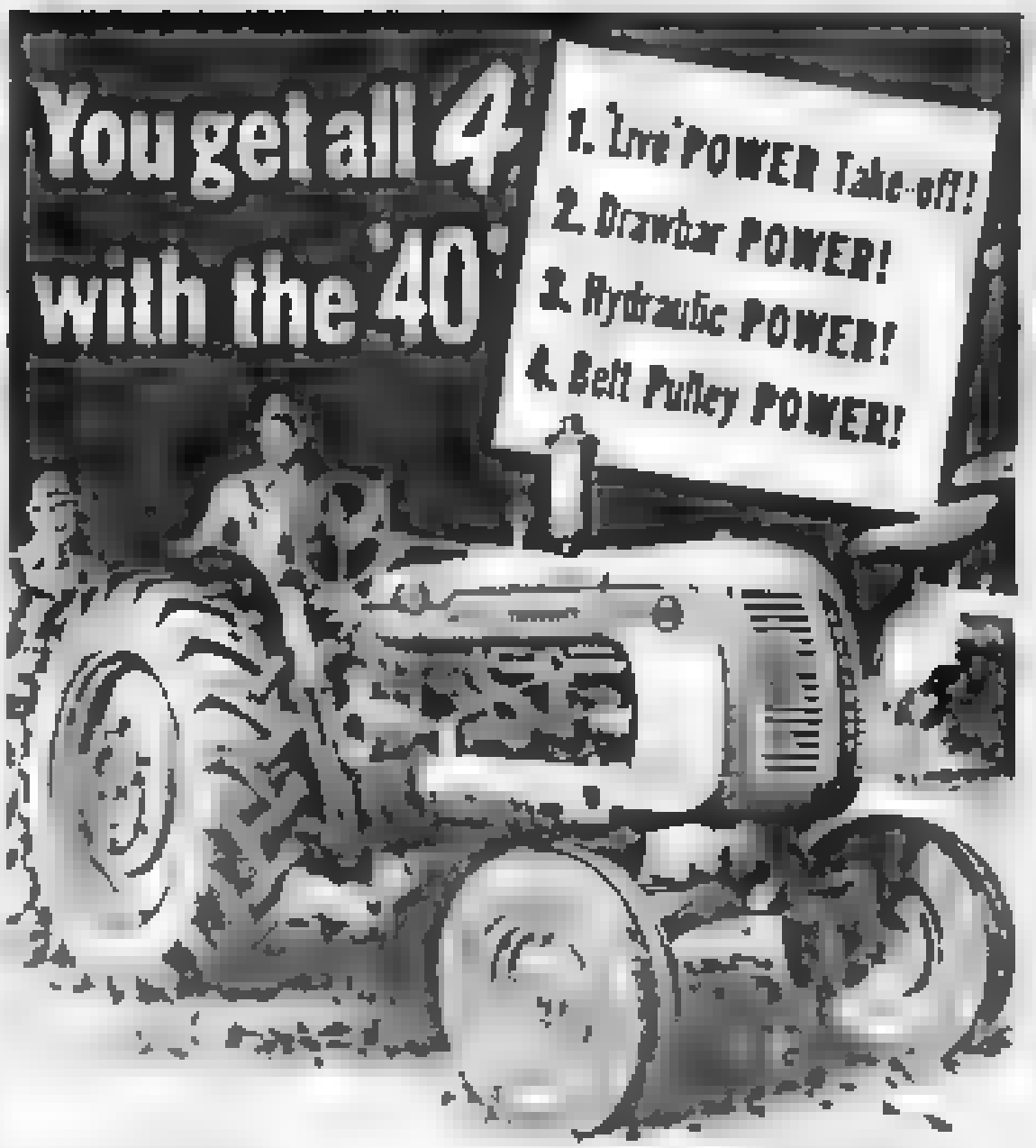
The rod weeder is another good sub-surface tillage implement which had to suffer a temporary eclipse from the one-way. Like the duckfoot it is staging a modest but sound comeback. The most common misuse of the rod weeder occurs when a suitable depth of tillage has not been previously established by another implement. The rod weeder needs to run at a depth which will keep an even layer of soil coming over the rod, or it will push the surface soil and pulverize it badly. It cannot be used to the exclusion of other implements; but under proper conditions it is an effective weed killer, and it is an excellent sub-surface packer, — especially when used before seeding on land which has been worked too deeply.

Another comeback

The blade is becoming a great favorite with those who are using trash cover as a protection for the soil. Especially where the land is summerfallowed every other year; this type of tillage appears to be the only effective way of retaining the trash cover from one crop season to the next. In some cases the blade is being used for tillage of stubble immediately following harvest, and it is the only im-

A recent addition

New desert in Manitoba



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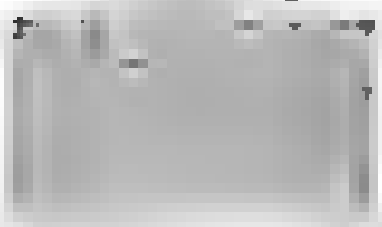

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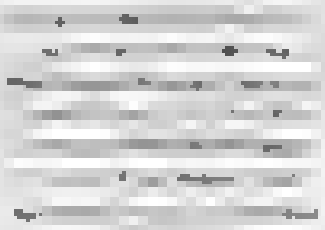

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[illegible] into four [illegible] classes, namely. Hybrid [illegible] Floris[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to remain in a rough state over winter so that the action of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Pruning

[illegible]

[illegible] trees clippings or pulverized moss may be used [illegible] highly beneficial

made in order for plants to [illegible]

Control of Diseases and Pests

[illegible]

SEASONABLE HINTS

Hedges

[illegible]

Lawns

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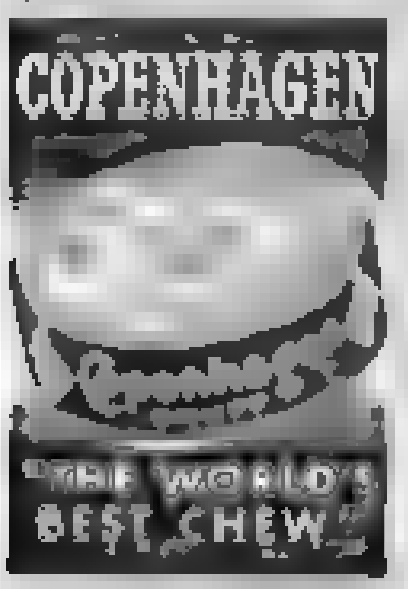

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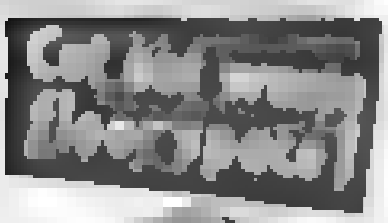

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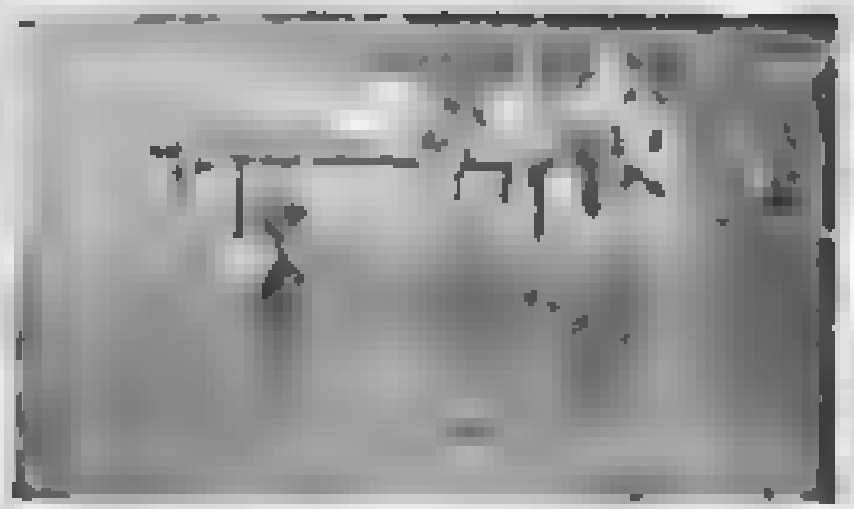

Superstitious? No? Then why hang dead crows?

W[illegible] on tenterhooks [illegible] why are [illegible] afraid bats will alight on heads and get tangled in hair? Why do we believe there is tonic value in the wood fragments called Beaver-Chips, and why do some folks abhore the graceful swallows?

Mankind has acquired an su[illegible]

Some of the queerest [illegible] seem to have a sensible foundation, as example of which consider the [illegible]

during the winter. Lumbermen who devour them say the acts [illegible] claim that by eating a few from time to time they ward off [illegible]

explanation sounds ridi[illegible] until we remember that doctors prescribe bee-stings as a remedy for arthritis. Ants and bees belong to the [illegible]

But I'm unable to see [illegible] magpies or force wives. As a youth, I once sought a farmer's [illegible] supplies [illegible]

my part of the bargain and [illegible] Then I did myself [illegible] to [illegible]

watch; after ten minutes another magpie flew over, swooped [illegible] victim. A quarter hour [illegible] riding me with [illegible] which I mused [illegible]

the case of hawks. I find myself angrily disgusted each time I see such a noble bird so horribly festooned on a fence. All hawks that prey on mice, gophers and insects, hence the fence-hanging exhibition merely serves notice to passers-by that the farmer living there is foolishly killing off his best bird allies.

As for the notion that bats [illegible] the crazed parasite, get one bat tangled in a bushy head of hair and the terrified account of it spread all over the world!

Not Harmful

Here in Canada, none of our bats are harmful to humans. They feed on insects such as mosquitoes and heavy-bodied moths of the Dusty Miller [illegible] To date, I have not heard of a [illegible]

alight on either feminine per[illegible] spots?

Beaver-chips were once gathered by pioneer folk and boiled, the brew used [illegible] its food-bark tree; because of this preference, most chip frag[illegible]

Bug Bringers?

Swallows that nest under the eaves of barns or houses, build[illegible] others, who claim that Eave or Cliff Swallows bring bed-bugs to the building on which they fasten their clay castles. And it is true that you'll see a flat-shaped creature infesting the [illegible] imitating the bed-bug in appearance. However the swallow [illegible]

Another strange idea [illegible] wide circulation is that [illegible] clustered fungus called Inky Toadstool is delicious [illegible] ing! The only way you c[illegible]

flying squirrels on [illegible] shelf at night, dining on meat and bread crumbs placed there to feed winter [illegible] through the window, were their eyes looked luminous in the lamp light. I was reminded [illegible]

the vessel being on the moon-

solidly on firm ground
before it can escape muscle-pres-

a mixture of bear's grease to

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CHICKS and POULTS
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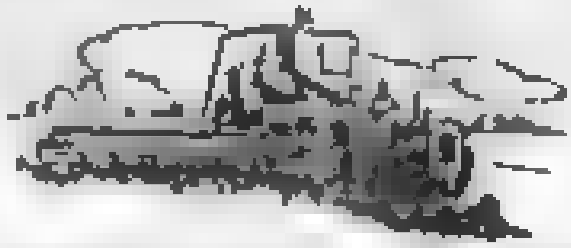

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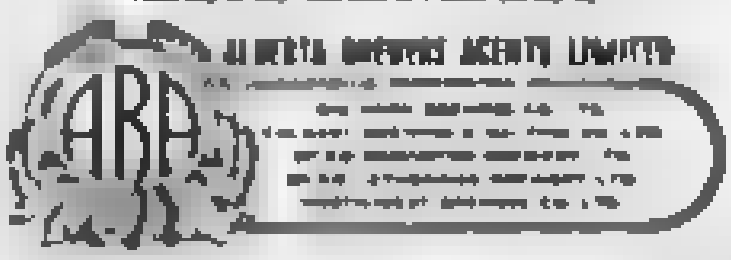
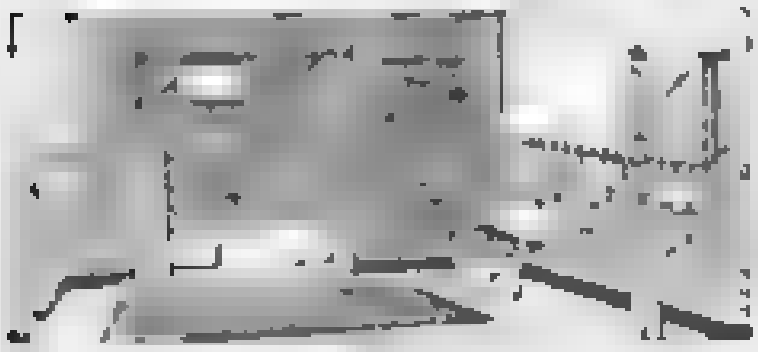


MODERN BATHROOMS!

MODERN KITCHENS!

NO-CO-RODE PIPE



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- COSTS LESS THAN ANY OTHER PIPE
- GIVES LIFETIME OF TROUBLE-FREE SERVICE
- RECOMMENDED BY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

NO-CO-RODE

ROOT PROOF PIPE

Fast Hatching

A plague on the rats our most expensive nuisance

By [illegible]

[illegible] ways but he continues to be a nuisance, a marauder and above [illegible] age and other buildings is higher if rat-proofing is to be satisfactory. Second, damage the rat [illegible] Third, the cost of keeping the numbers of rats within bounds [illegible] There is scarcely any building [illegible]

Sanitary Waste

[illegible] what he eats but it is the grain and [illegible] make up for [illegible] Keeping the rats out of barns and poultry houses proves to be a more difficult problem than it is to keep the rat out of a grain bin. Losses there can be heavy too for many an otherwise good [illegible] times of disease carried by the rats from a neighboring [illegible] The same is true of [illegible] trapping or poison [illegible] The [illegible] learns to multiply at an early age and the female will have [illegible]

[illegible]

Health authorities [illegible]

must have found the rat living [illegible] the possession of [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] numbers it will keep [illegible] growing at [illegible] [illegible] has not been [illegible] to keep them under control.

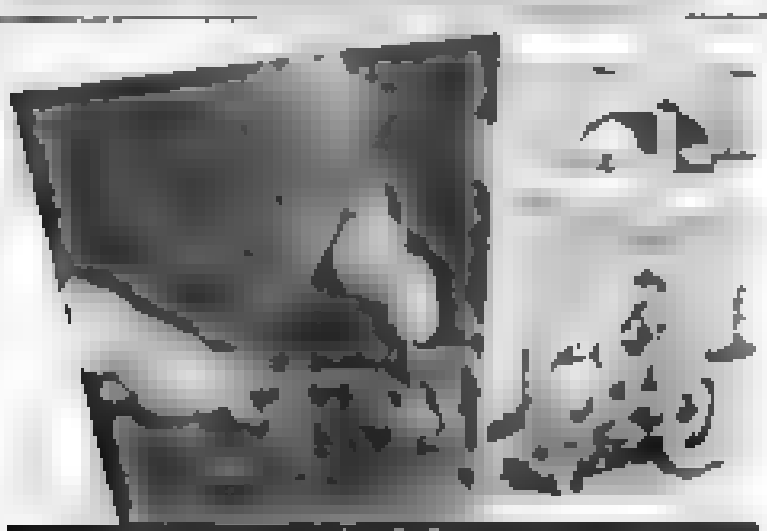
There are [illegible] of rats [illegible] be found. There is the black rat [illegible] the brown or Norway rat. The latter is the most common [illegible] and most [illegible] of the rat which was responsible for spreading over the Rockies or westward into Alberta is constant [illegible] and is not maintained [illegible] speaked species with the exception where they came to North America from Europe and have been spreading farther over the continent each year since.

Fast Multipliers

If one single female rat manages to become established and have a single litter it is possible for them to all multiply and in a single year produce the farmer with 300 rats. Half hearted methods of rat control are not sufficient but it is difficult to get [illegible] individuals [illegible] their rapid increase at the same time. It is only when they reach serious numbers on one farm or in one warehouse that an all out attempt is made to clean them out.

Various methods are used to reduce the number of pests. Traps of various designs by man have proved effective in catching all the rats. The [illegible] [illegible] very short [illegible] to [illegible] upon the [illegible] become [illegible] [illegible] freezing [illegible] [illegible] means of [illegible] to kill the rat but still some get away to return another day.

[illegible] of the most important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



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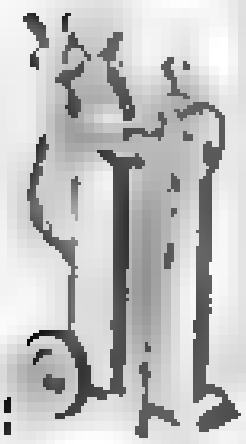

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The garland form of

fume. It is impossible to get angry with him you will either back to apologize.

On the other side of the coin, however, writers of the garland are often lacking in tact, in firmness, in thoroughness. They are inclined to be dreamy, not too serious, somewhat fickle, pessimistic and undecided. They are inclined to lean on their husbands for support and direction.

Still another form of expression of charm is the broad hand, with warm pressure.

Oak

These writers are warm and earthy and sensuous. They are pleasure loving. They are gifted with a sense of color and a sense of humor. They seem to have talent for painting, sculpture, arts and crafts, home economics. Their personalities exude the warmth of earth in autumn. There is a sensual earthiness in both men and women. One feels comfortable and secure in their presence. They are not easily upset by shock or unusual events. They are blessed with inner balance and humility. They are people of strong feelings and don't care to talk about them. Both writers are very practical, alike and both possess a charm that has a homecomfort full of romance and stylish graces.

Up the other side of the coin these writers are so self-sufficient and close to the ground and or woman down deep in them that they often lack drive or what was fortunate mortals call ambition. Why bother getting somewhere when you possess the world in yourself? They of ... charm, gentle, amiable, even unassuming by nature, but you will always find them steady and right beside you when you need them. Don't expect sentimentality or gushiness from them.

The last sample of human charm is the writer of pecked right stem.

Birch

Birch writers are intense and passionate. They are capable of devotion to the point of self sacrifice. They are the rare humans who love to do a thing for its own sake, regardless of reward. They are never happy half-hearted in a matter of all or nothing in love, and love with ing.

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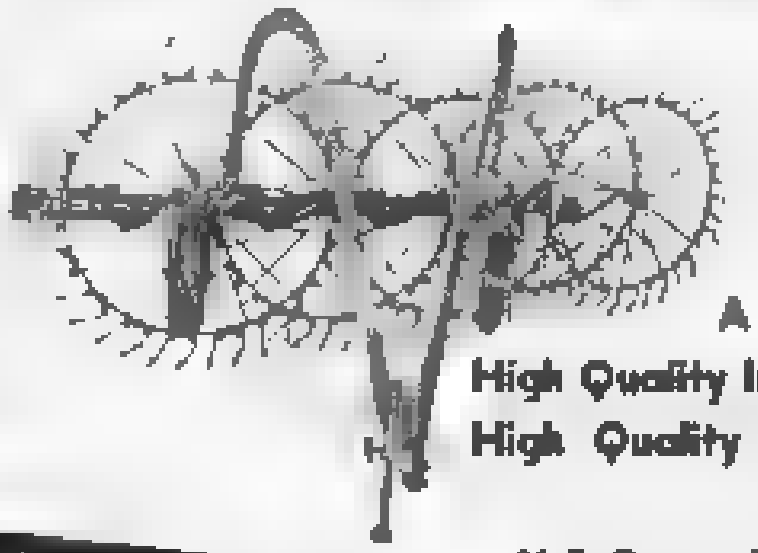

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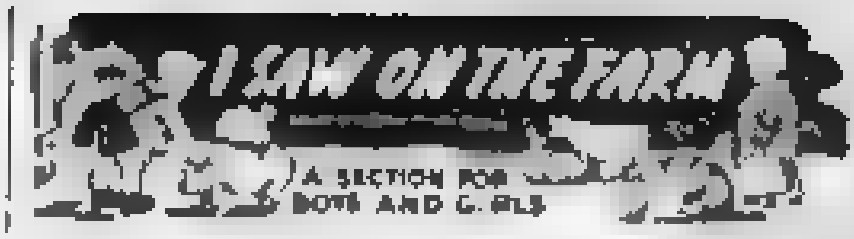


One very sunny day my mother decided to kill a hen for supper. [illegible] found [illegible] and when opened up a small pile of a dish of [illegible] bullets and [illegible] thought a hen would eat such [illegible]

Walter Hauptmann
Box 183 Hinkelbridge Sask

[illegible] when I was working in the [illegible] I suggested [illegible] the hen [illegible] Then [illegible] the hen [illegible] the [illegible] away [illegible]

Mary Harmon
Willard Sask

One day our neighbor came over with his [illegible] had a [illegible] When he [illegible] the house [illegible] and [illegible]

Was looking at the window and saw a boy [illegible] the cup with the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] It didn't [illegible] when we went out and my dad called [illegible] a stick

Clark [illegible]

Forest Farm Sask

One day at school, while we were [illegible] the teacher said there was a skunk and a [illegible] We [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

was the nicest night I had ever seen

Anna Brayford.
Manor, Sask., RR1

One day my sister and I were [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Their hands were [illegible]

Betty Cushing
Fairvan, Alta.

A few weeks ago when Dad went down to the barn to milk [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

Verna Tucker
Elbow Creek, Alta.

During harvest while [illegible]

a mother moose and her family of four little mice were disturbed and she was moving her family to a safer place.

Much to my surprise, the [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Andrew Alta

One afternoon I happened to look out the kitchen window to [illegible] chasing a chicken down the path to be brought [illegible] Just [illegible] Mrs. John A Hansen
Jordan River Sask

Our gobbler has been broody and sitting on eggs for the last [illegible] weeks. I think this rather [illegible] Mrs. Jack Tarch
Wildmere P. O. Alta

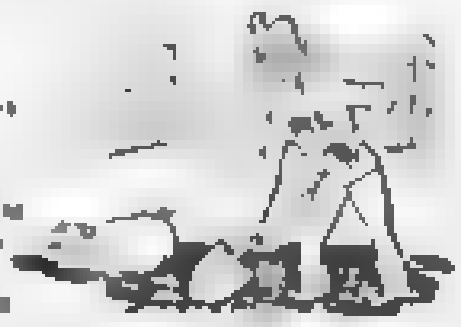
Now they tell us dish-water's good for pigs!

By [illegible] Dan McPhaden, Sask.

[illegible] well, young [illegible] have lived as [illegible] young pigs with similar [illegible] ordinary feed mixture. It was

Do you need

[illegible]



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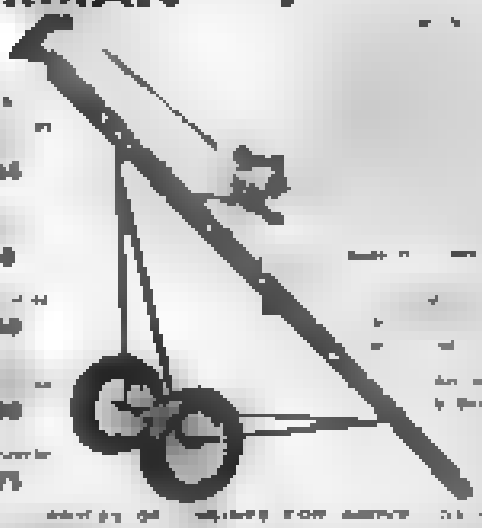

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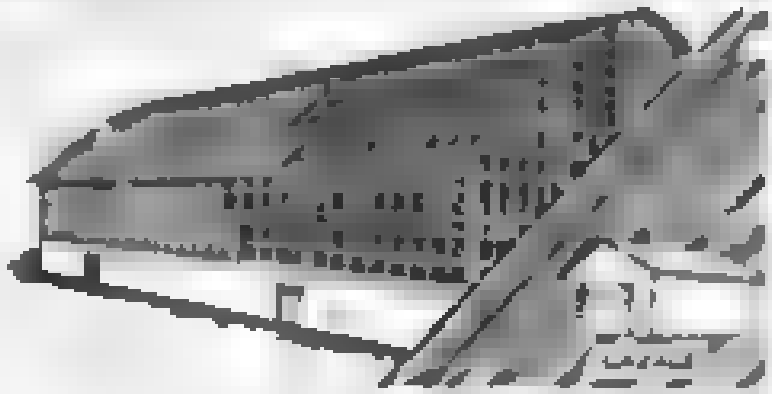

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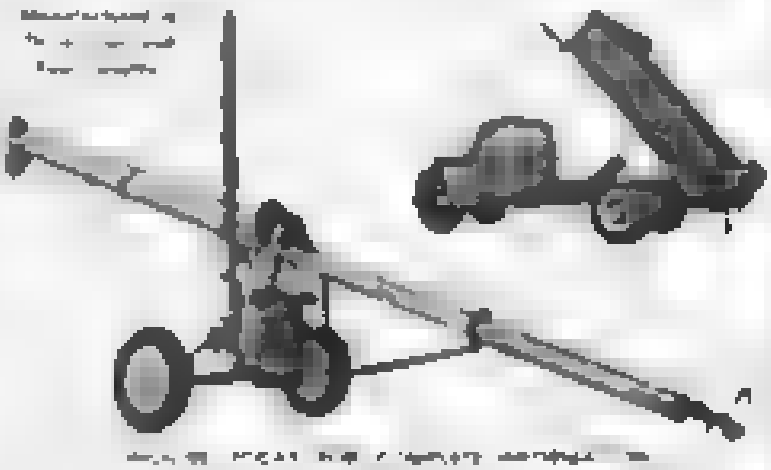

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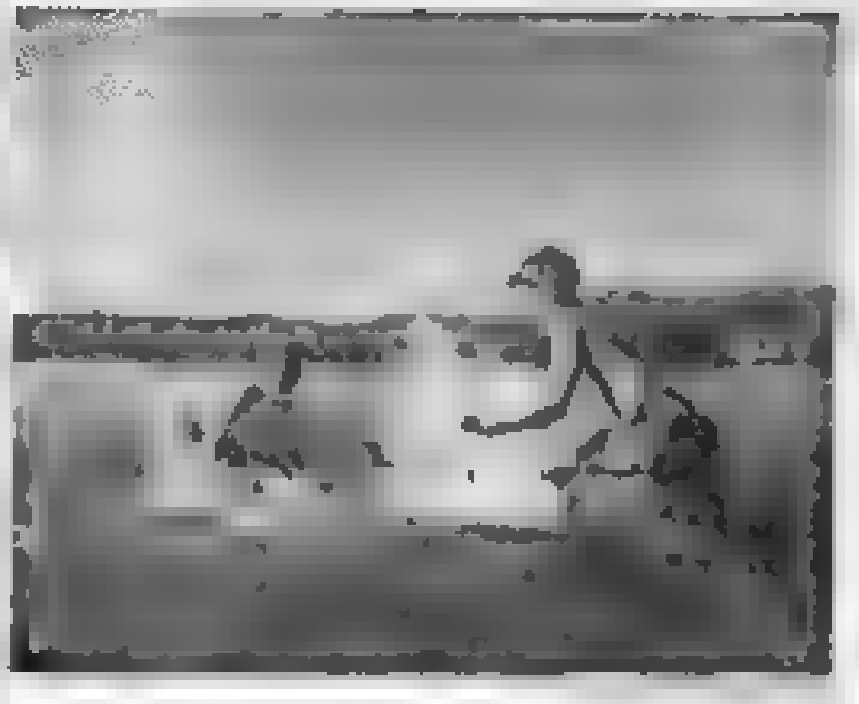

We have every fear except the fear of God

[illegible] Jehovah and they [illegible] sentence of death.

[illegible] That he was an enemy immediately confirms as [illegible] the prophecy of [illegible]

[illegible] no other [illegible] I the Lord thy God am a jealous [illegible] kingdom of God. I know [illegible]

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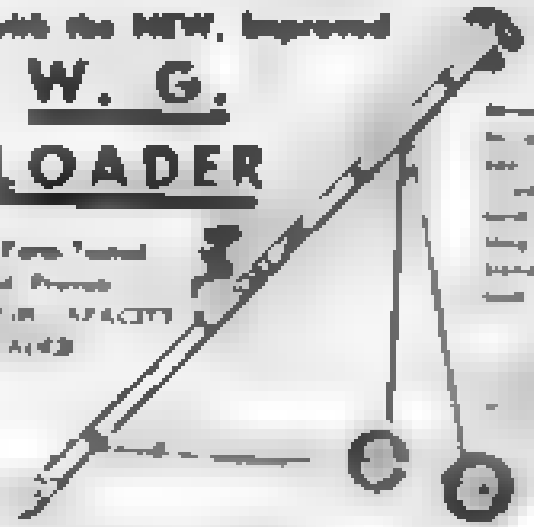

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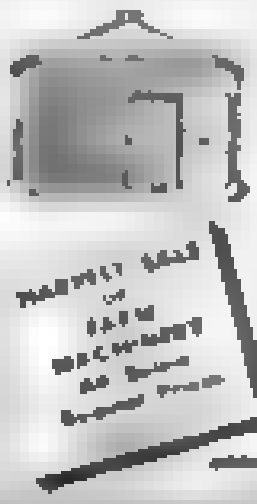

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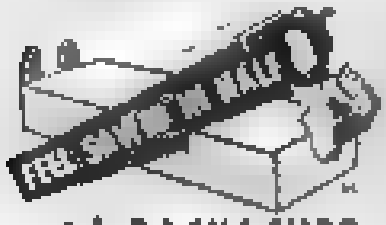

with BACKACHE?
TAKE
Dr. CHASE'S
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The world watches Eisenhower, but his election is uncertain

By GEN MALKIN

FEW election contests have ever aroused such worldwide interest as the one in the United States this year. Unless perhaps it was the election of 1940, when the U.S. was not in the war and when its pre-war decisions would help determine world history.

After the Republicans nominated General Eisenhower as their candidate a great many people abroad breathed a sigh of relief that his nomination had taken the nomination away from Senator Taft who is reputed to be an isolationist. Many now feel that as far as American foreign policy is concerned it does not matter now whether the Republicans or Democrats are elected.

But it does matter. Eisenhower is elected, a fundamental change in policy would be unlikely. Policy would still be based first on containing Russia and on denying her opportunities for expansion of her power, and second, of taking the offensive in the cold war by trying to win over countries that are still neutral to the Western alliance, and of trying to split Russia off from its own allies. But with the Republicans in office there would likely be a shift in emphasis. Despite Eisenhower's close knowledge of Europe and the need to strengthen the continent here might well be a shift from helping Europe to helping Asia, and from giving more economic aid, to giving more military help.

The Party's Power

Eisenhower cannot, after all, split himself off from his own party. A very strong wing of his party still holds that the way to fight Communism in Asia is to fight China and they would use Chiang Kai-Shek whom not only the Chinese Communists but a great many others detest, to overthrow the Chinese Communist government. The Democrats successfully resisted the terrific pressure in the United States for such a course. Whether Eisenhower could do it, when the pressure came from his own party, is another question.

The danger of such a measure is of course that it would first, alienate a large section of Asia, including India, which would very likely consider an attack on China at this time as an attack on Asia itself; secondly, as the British and French fear it would get the United States so bogged down in China's limitless spaces that nothing would be left for Europe, which would be left so weak as to be unable to resist the Russians.

What About Tariffs?

On tariffs, too, what Eisenhower wants and what he may do are two different things. He himself is a low-tariff man, and would no doubt like to continue the policy of reciprocal trade started by President Roosevelt in the 1930's. But with a protectionist minded Republican Congress behind him, could he resist the pressure? Even under the Democrats who are far more committed to low tariffs than the Republicans are, there has lately been a marked tendency towards closing American doors to foreign goods where these compete directly with U.S. interests. If the Democrats are doing this, what is to be expected from the Republicans?

Not that Eisenhower is certain to become President or the Republicans to win a majority of seats in Congress. The Democrats have some of the advantages of most incumbent parties. Foreign affairs is the world's problem, domestic affairs are prosperous. Moreover, Americans living in districts have improved conditions under the Democrats, and a good deal of voting against Santa Claus. Under the Democrats, with all the benefits, the United States is producing more goods, and exports a considerably more and more varied list than the country has ever known. This must inevitably show up in the voting.

In the last election, the Republican candidate, Mr. Dewey, was blamed for a majority for Roosevelt. His more conservative opponent said his was the reason he was defeated. He tried to be as liberal as the Democrats, but the fact seems to be that he wasn't nearly the lesser evil. Prominent commentators like Walter Lippman, David Lawrence and the Alsop brothers all seemed agreed on this.

Not Enough Votes

There is every likelihood that Eisenhower will find himself in the same boat as Dewey. There simply aren't enough conservative Republican votes in the U.S. to win the election. Unless Eisenhower can convince a fair portion of the public that he stands for liberal policies, it is hard to see how he is going to be elected. Likeable as he may be personally

"Following the Giant"

The co-operative movement is the application of democratic methods to business practices. Its profits are to profit sharing co-operation offers services at cost.

Co-operative principles call for business efficiency, economy [illegible] majority [illegible]. Co-operation does not exist in law or formula. It grows in the minds and hearts and purposes of people. It is founded on mutual trust and confidence. Its high ideals attract thoughtful, forward-looking people.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is a co-operative organization, organized by the farmers in the province. Its progress proves that its affairs have been conducted efficiently and economically. The Wheat Pool has closely adhered to the co-operative principles. It requires and deserves the active use and support of a larger number of farm people.

"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

"It's Alberta Pool Elevators For Alberta Farmers."

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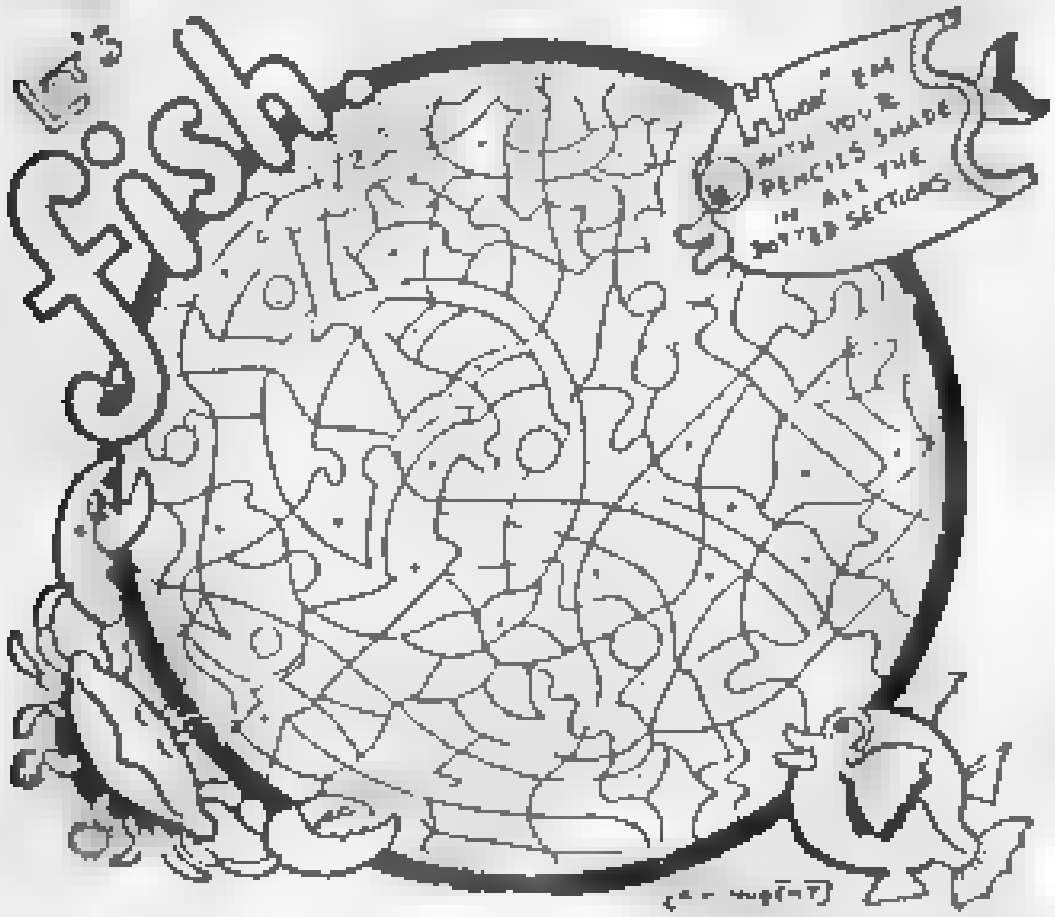
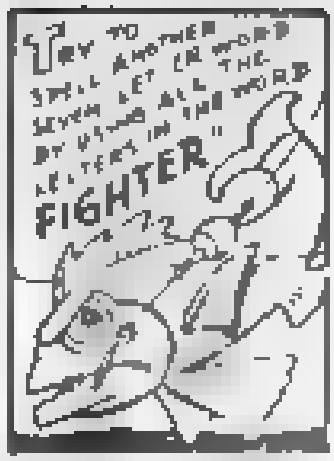
THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY [illegible] VINCENT
THE WORLD'S LEAD IN PUZZLEMAKER

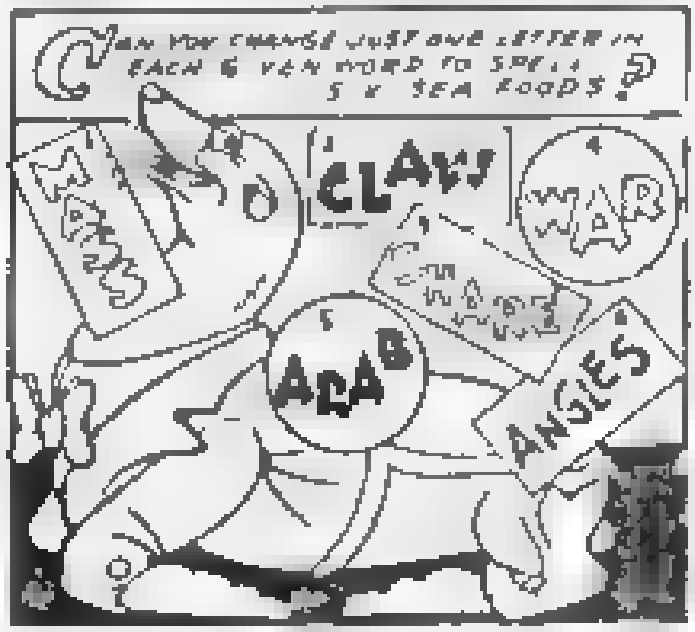


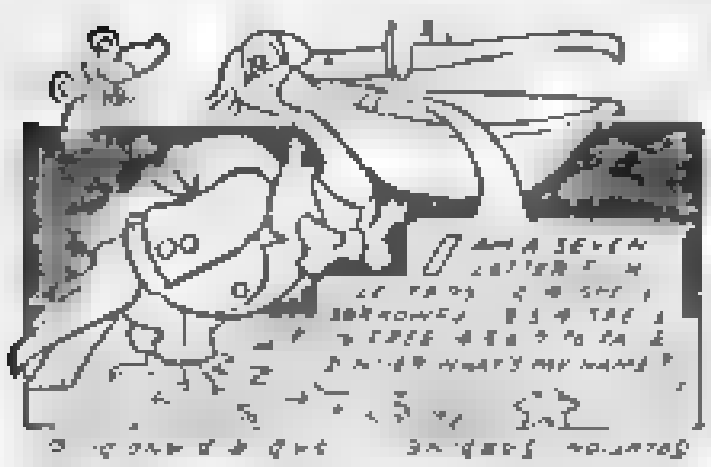
Reading in [illegible] can you see the names of 14 fish on a sea outline? Can you uncover at least 22?

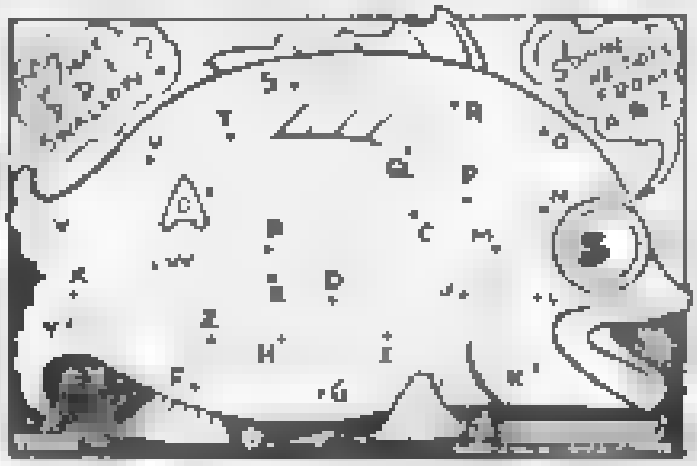
Y	E	K	I	P	T	H
B	N	O	M	L	A	S
O	P	T	E	D	R	D
G	R	U	D	L	P	A
W	A	O	L	X	O	H
N	C	R	E	P	N	S
K	Y	T	E	Y	A	R

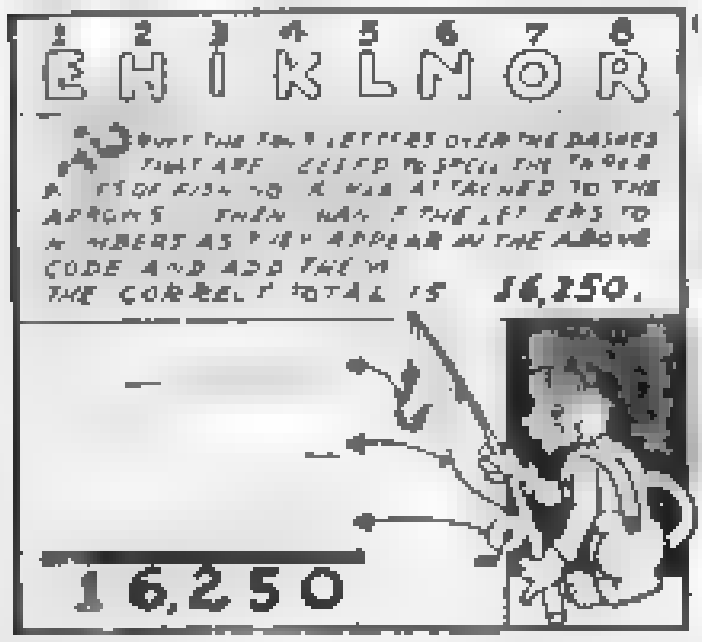


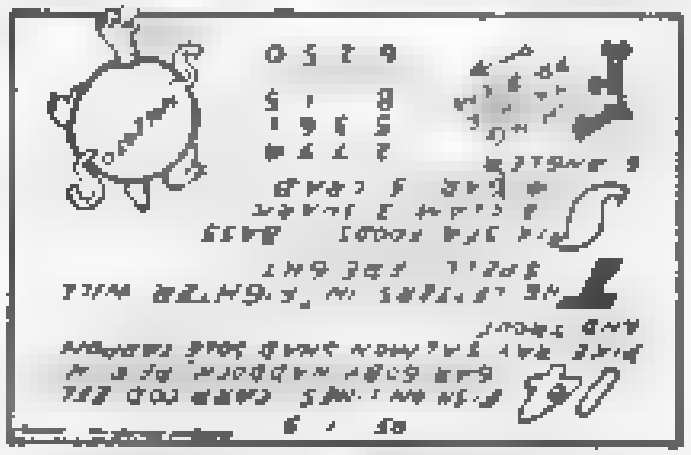
Can you change just one letter in each given word to spell 5 sea foods?











CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The [illegible] Canada Packers Ltd. for the year ended March 29th, 1952 [illegible] Directors [illegible] for the year ended March 29th, 1952

Dollar sales were at a new high		$290,000,000
Previous high (Fiscal 19[illegible]) was	$[illegible]	
Tonnage sales of products sold also was also at a new high [illegible]		706,000,000
Previous high (Fiscal 1950) was	1,[illegible]	
Net Profit was		$ 364,543
after Depreciation	$ 1,[illegible]	
Income Tax	1,[illegible]	
Contribution to Employees Retirement Plan	183,543	
	$2,[illegible]	
Expressed as a percentage of sales Net Profit was as lowest in the last five fiscal years.		[illegible]
In the low period of its depression Fiscal 1932 net profit in terms of sales was		[illegible]
Net Profit in terms of tonnage sold was		[illegible] per lb.
Dividends [illegible]		[illegible]

Because profit was only slightly more than sufficient to meet the dividend [illegible] No [illegible] to be set aside for Bonus in single [illegible]

For [illegible] years no bonus has been paid which [illegible] employees including [illegible] The [illegible] was possible this year due to [illegible] increase [illegible] The policy of sharing profits with employees when operating results permit has not been changed.

The meager profit [illegible] was due to narrow price declines and consequent inventory losses on behalf of the [illegible] profit [illegible] by the Company.

The following table sets up prices month by month on these products.

TABLE I

Average Monthly Prices per lb. on Certain Products
April 1951 to March, 1952

	Bacon	Lard	Cottonseed Oil	Hides	Calfskins	Wool
	1000 Pounds Average Toronto	Pounds Average Toronto	Refined Toronto	1000 Native Cows Toronto	Large Toronto	17 Super Toronto
April 1951	37.[illegible]	22.[illegible]	22.24[illegible]	40.[illegible]	32.00[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	24.[illegible]	30.86	33.50	[illegible]	7.25
June	[illegible]	26.00	29.[illegible]	38.50	65.00	3.50
July	[illegible]	19.[illegible]	27.[illegible]	26.50	66.00	.85
Aug.	33.[illegible]	[illegible]	27.50	32.00	43.00	.70
Sept.	33.[illegible]	22.95	32.[illegible]	30.50	43.50	.96
Oct.	33.[illegible]	[illegible]	27.[illegible]	27.00	[illegible]	.99
Nov.	33.[illegible]	26.[illegible]	30.06	25.00	36.00	.97
Dec.	34.[illegible]	[illegible]	33.[illegible]	23.50	37.00	.85
Jan. 1952	32.[illegible]	2[illegible]	29.[illegible]	19.50	39.00	.60
Feb.	28.[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	21.25	28.00	.50
March	25.[illegible]	26.25	[illegible]	5.50	23.50	.70

The decline in Cottonseed Oil Prices [illegible] and Wool are more nearly restored than any since the great war deflation of 1920-21.

However there [illegible] differences.

In 1920-21 almost all commodities declined violently. In the present decline the number [illegible] in limited. Other [illegible] families did not decline. In some cases they advanced.

In fact the average price of all products sold within the year advanced substantially. This is revealed in the following table.

TABLE II

	Tonnage	Sales	Average Price per lb.
Fiscal 1951	1,[illegible],000,000 lbs.	$[illegible],000,000	[illegible]
Fiscal 1952	706,000,000 lbs.	$290,000,000	[illegible]

The increases in the average price are not fully representative because [illegible] relation to each other. A point worth [illegible] The comparison is said to give an indication of price trends. In spite of [illegible] prices of hides, cattle and hogs the heavy change of direction [illegible] This was particularly true in the case of cattle. In the [illegible] of January prices of certain grades of cattle advanced to a level at which substantial numbers were imported from United Kingdom. It was the first time such a movement had occurred in 37 years.

The seeming conflict in price trends between the advance reflected in Table I and the sharp breaks in Table II is less confusing than at first appears. The dominant trend as indicated by the activity of Table II is one of strength. This strength developed as the economic defence programmes of the United States and Canada.

Though both programmes are somewhat behind schedule and though there are signs of Federal State in some disposition in whichever direction, the [illegible] prices these programmes remain the dominant factor in the economy of both countries.

On the other hand, [illegible] including the underlying strength, the price declines of [illegible] are a natural reaction to advances which had reached an abnormally high level.

[illegible] of [illegible] wool [illegible] general wholesale prices now stand at approximately [illegible]

Period [illegible] the year [illegible] the high points of the product shown in Table I are as follows:

Cattle	December	503
Hog	[illegible]	434
Cottonseed Oil	April	456
Hide	[illegible]	369
Calfskins	[illegible]	490
Wool	[illegible]	102

These seasonal advances on the one hand stimulated production and on the other brought substitutes into the market. Substitutes became especially important in the case of wool and leather.

Although the collapse of these extraordinary prices carried a heavy penalty in the form of inventory losses, nevertheless the final result has been to restore more normal operating conditions. Providing the defence programme is substantial, the prospect of the year ahead is for a normal operating profit.

It will be noted that the break in cattle prices occurred in February, 1952. It was brought about not as a reaction to high prices, though prices were very high, but as a result of a specific event. That event was the announcement that foot and mouth disease had broken out in Southern Saskatchewan.

This outbreak precipitated a crucial situation in the Live Stock Industry.

Canada produces annually a surplus of meats of three to four hundred million pounds. For the surplus the United States had become the only external outlet. In contrast, 85 to 95 per cent of the surplus found its way to the U.S. market.

On the day that foot and mouth disease was announced, February 25th, 1952, the United States placed an embargo against all live stock and meats from Canada.

The Government of Canada was the only entity able to cope with a crisis of such magnitude. Failing prompt action by the Government, an uncontrollable collapse would have occurred in all live stock prices.

Prompt action was taken.

The prime minister announced the representations of the Packing Industry to Ottawa and submitted a form of the policy to be followed. From the discussion it became clear that the only immediate outlet was that of export of bacon. The heavy cut of bacon was just coming in.

The steps taken were:

(a) A floor price for bacon (previously announced) was continued. The price was 26¢ per lb. dressed weight for A hogs.

(b) The Government undertook to purchase all the surplus over and above normal consumption, in the form of dressed pork meat. That was the only form in which space for storing the surplus was available.

The magnetic kitchen table is the real hub of farm

Answers to Canadian Quiz

Let's Ask Aunt Sal . . .

Sunshine Cake

quickly as possible. Bake 30 to 40 minutes with oven at 350 to 375 F.

Q. Having received a copy of Farm & Ranch

Choose for YOUR pickling the vinegar that made HEINZ your pickles famous

FREE

A WONDERFUL Quick Energy FOOD

ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP

Make helping with baby a pleasure

Country Diary

AUGUST, stately, regal, named after Emperor Augustus, who called it his "lucky" month. He bore the impressive name of Augustus Caius Octavianus, and succeeded Julius Caesar, whose month was July. Augustus was a beneficent and powerful ruler, a patron of learning — the Augustan age is still held among the most memorable in history. It is felicitous that the name of August should be given to the harvest month of fulfilment, when Nature's gifts are so proudly bountiful. The wise old Roman chose his month well.

Now in the August farm scene heat waves shimmer over the ripening fields; crickets chirp all over the place; goldenrod in bright patches is mingled with white Queen Anne's Lace and Blackeyed Susans. Big husky thistles in royal purple stand upright by fence and gate; clumps of pale-blue and white asters lighten the brown grass. The barley has a beard, the wheat is deep yellow, the oats are still silvery green, and the whole prairie landscape of field and garden, happily escaping storm disaster, wears the look of contented fulfilment, for this is August, and August is the reason for May's sowing.

Awakening at the usual early hour, we miss the dawn-chorus which was such a spectacular performance in May, and realize again that these are the "silent days" when few birds sing. There is no reason why they should. Bird-song belongs chiefly to courtship and the nesting season, and this is the half-way period, the happiest time in a small bird's life when a family with its attendant worries is past and forgotten, and feed is abundant and at hand. Why should it sing? It is well content to browse in peace and let the warm still days float by. Though song, to us, is a sign of happiness, it is not necessarily so with birds. The blackbird and meadow lark are not moping since they changed their lovely notes of music for a flat-sounding chirp. No wand then, however, against a background of comparative silence, a sudden little scrap of music from the wren, or a muted trill from the sparrow strikes the ear with unaccustomed loudness.

During the night the weavers are at work. With amazing rapidity they spin beautiful intricate patterns with fine, fine threads on fences and bushes, which when made visible by sun-lit dewdrops contribute to the beauty of early August mornings, adorning fence wires and tall grasses in filigree of silver. Nothing else in Nature, not even the clever nests of birds can compare with a spider's web for intricacy of construction, all the more wonderful because its making is instinctive and not the result of reasoned thought. The framework is so delicate, yet so effectively firm and sensitive to vibration that it will respond to the slightest tremor of a captured fly, and strong enough to remain unbroken in the wind and to bear the weight of heavy drops of dew. Of course the lovely thing is a trap of Nature's devising to provide food for the creative artist spider by intercepting the flight of possible victims.

Here's hoping that the promise of August brings reward and happiness to us all.

The Dishpan Philosopher

I DON'T believe there is for me a place where I would rather be than here where summer's cloudless sky, so deeply blue, so wide and high, is spread above the rolling plain, where boundless fields of ripening grain begin to show the gleam of gold by which fall's coming is foretold. Before the beauty of the scene the harried spirit grows serene, and common sorrows of mankind refuse to linger in the mind. Unrest that through the world holds away seems very faint and far away from these pale golden seas that swell with promise all shall yet be well.

Yes, here my home and here my hearth — I crave no other spot on earth. To walk with Nature, hand in hand, her moods to watch and understand, and help a hungry world to feed — that is the life I know I need.

Feel at home with NABOB

Aunt Sal suggests . . .

TIME after time you good readers write me that I seem like a real friend to you. Thank you . . . and the same goes for you too. So many of you do not wait until you wish to ask a certain question, but you delve into your own fund of experience and voluntarily offer help to others. That is the spirit I admire. So many of you acted that way during the past month that I believe I could fill up several columns of your fine hints and thoughts.

Here are some I'd like to especially share with you.

Mrs. G. W. from Kelowna (see other column) writes that she thinks this page should be named "The Home Lovers' Club . . . edited by Aunt Sal". Thank you for that suggestion, but I think we'll retain the same old heading at top, but we can adopt the spirit of that other title . . . can't we?

Mrs. A. H. of Calgary says she thinks she can help Mrs. R.H.W. of Clanwilliam, Man., who had trouble with the bag of the vacuum cleaner. Mrs. H. said she had a similar experience with her cleaner and found out it was not in the bag but in the hose that had become jammed with some hard matted fluff. This made the motor overheat and retarded the suction action. She took her cleaner outside and stuck a piece of wire through the hose and out came the hard fluff and now all works well again!

Mrs. E.A. of Arborfield, Sask. writes in asking if we have got any definite information about making flowers out of milk filters. (This is a question of long standing) and if I've seen those made of colored kleenex. Yes, at last I've been able to get a bit of help on the milk filter posies. They and the kleenex ones are made by folding the goods into large squares, then folding it into accordian pleats and binding the centre with wire and fastening it hard in centre. Then the petals are cut along outside edge to simulate edge of flower petals. Those I saw were really lovely. Looked like Gardenias.

But the most beautiful hand made flowers I've seen are those made of old nylon stockings. I was privileged in meeting the lady who had carried off all the prizes in this class in the Lethbridge exhibition this summer and she showed me her wonderful collection and gave me much information about making them. She says the sheer hose makes the best ones. They have to be boiled in dye remover, then in bleach and sudsey water . . . then dyed and then comes the real work of marking them up into bouquets and corsages that almost rival Nature's own. I was hard put to choose one to adorn my coat for they were all so perfect. This lady (Mrs J. S. of Lethbridge . . . a retired farm lady) has these for sale so if any of you are interested just write me and I'll give you her name and address.

WHEN it comes to the question of cakes, most people find it difficult to decide which they like the better—chocolate cake or cocoanut cake. The happy way to solve this problem is to have both . . . in one delicious Cocoanut Fudge Cake!

Next to the wonderful taste, the thing we like best about this recipe is that it can be made with your favourite cake mix. When you frost it with chocolate icing and heap on the cocoanut, you'll have a taste-tempting Cocoanut Fudge Cake in all its splendour . . . a truly luscious finale to any meal.

Cocoanut Fudge Cake

Empty contents of a package of chocolate cake mix into a mixing bowl; fluff with fork. Measure out 8 oz. water (one complete cup). Add half the water (4 oz.) slowly, mixing smooth after each addition. Batter will be thin. Pour into two 8" layer cake tins lined with waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven (350 °F.) for 30-35 minutes. Cool 5 minutes before removing from pans. Frost cold cake with chocolate icing and sprinkle with cocoanut.

Chocolate Icing

5 tablespoons butter
1 lb. (3½ cups) confectioner's sugar
2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
6 tablespoons milk (approx.)
Few grains salt
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Cream butter. Sift sugar and add gradually, creaming constantly. Add enough milk to make mixture the proper consistency for spreading. Add melted unsweetened chocolate. Add salt and vanilla extract. Quantity: filling and frosting for two 8" or 9" layers.

Bye by for now . . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal

When there's a baby in your house

By Louise Price Bell

THERE'S a baby in most of the homes of the people who are reading this, and so everyone knows the joy that the tiny bits of humanity brings! Young parents too often fuss about the baby, though, instead of leaving him alone to discover all the interesting things in the world about him. The less a baby is handled the better he is, physicians tell us. That doesn't mean they shouldn't be held, and cuddled and loved, for psychologist and educator alike claim that babies who have no affection do not develop as well as those who do. In one large orphanage for instance, there is a certain period in the day that the babies are taken out of their cribs and held, talked to, smiled at, and made to feel someone cares for them. The Spartan mother wouldn't do that, and her baby would miss much.

When the child is starting to investigate things, let him do it in his own way even though you could show him plenty of "short cuts". It is by investigating that he learns and too much parental, or brotherly and sisterly help can do more harm than good.

Painting made easy

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

TO aid in the task of mixing paint, turn your paint can upside down (be sure the lid is on tightly) for 24 hours or more.

Save your old nylon stockings and strain paint that has become scummy. It will be smooth again, and ready to use.

Try pasting a paper plate to the bottom of the paint can and you will eliminate unnecessary mess. Another good tip to keep paint from running down the outside of the can is to put a strong rubber band lengthwise around your paint can. Use the band to wipe excess paint from your brush, and the outside of your can will remain bright as new.

Do you ever wonder how much paint is remaining in a particularly used can? Paint a line on the outside of the can at the top level of the paint, and you can tell the amount of paint inside as well as the color, without opening the can.

Painting woodwork is often difficult because of door-knobs, hinges, locks, etc. Instead of removing these, put a coating of vaseline on them and any paint that happens to overlap can be easily removed.

An old pair of socks will come in handy when you are in the process of painting. Slip them on over your shoes and not only will they protect your shoes, but you can easily remove any paint that drops on the floor . . . and without stooping over to do it.

Have you ever tried to paint drawer handles which you have had to remove from the drawers because you want them a different color? You will find the job is simple if you screw each handle into a stiff piece of cardboard. All you have to do is hold the cardboard and paint to your heart's content.

Make your flower pots bright and new looking by turning them upside down over a tin can and brushing on your favorite colors. The can will act as a stand and may be turned as the pot is painted, thus protecting your hands and the pot. The pots should remain in this position until dry.

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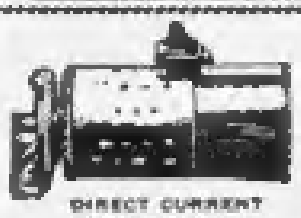

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(Above) "Remarkable!" says Mr. L. R. Campbell, of Campbell Bros., Avonlea, Sask., owners of a 63-h.p. "CAT" D4. He goes on to say:

"No other machine its size could do this kind of work." You'd say the same if you saw how he used it, with ditcher attachment, dredging sloughs.

(Below) Mr. G. E. Struck of Rochfort Bridge, Alta., reports on his "CAT" D4:

"It has worked over 22,000 hours in the past 10 years, discing, seeding, and pulling four 16" plows. Average diesel fuel consumption is 1½ gallons per hour. Steering and master clutch have never needed repairs, and link assemblies and track rollers are still in A1 conditions."

(Above) "You can't beat 'CAT' D2 economy!" reports Mr. Albert Ambrosi of Hilda, Alta.:

"I just finished seeding 30 acres of oats with a 12-foot press drill on only 15 gallons of diesel fuel. That's 4c per acre! Gas tractor owners won't believe how little fuel a D2 uses!"

(Below) "Repairs? Not one in 5 years!" says Mr. Jerome Bechard, Lajord, Sask., of his "CAT" D4 purchased in 1947.

"What's more, I can seed and till 100 acres a day at a diesel fuel cost of less than 3c per acre! That kind of economy means bigger profits!"

(Above) Master Farmer Emil Cammaert of Rockyford, Alta., a constant "CAT" user since 1920 has this to say about his 32-h.p. D2:

"Working in 4th gear with a 15' disc harrow, the D2 enables me to seed about 80 acres a day. Economy? Yes, diesel fuel consumption of 21 gallons per 14-hour day is what I call economy! And," adds Mr. Cammaert, "our D2 was a 'life-saver' in the fall of '51 when wet conditions put operations at a standstill elsewhere!"

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